Theme 2: Maintenance and Continuity of Life Content Standard : 4.1 Sexual and Asexual Reproduction What is reproduction? Reproduction is the

Sexual Asexual

Reproduction

CHAPTER 4: REPRODUCTION

Sexual Reproduction and Asexual Reproduction

Sexual Asexual

_____ reproductive cells.

____ reproductive cells.

(Sperm + Egg fertilise one another to
(The single organism makes a copy of form a Zygote)
itself and divides)

Asexual Reproductio

Budding

Content Standard : 4.2 Human reproductive system

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Physical Changes that Occur During Puberty

is the early stage of the	of the reproductive system.
Male Female ✓ Boys reach puberty at approximately years old.	✓ Girls reach puberty at approximately years old.

Form1_Module 4_2020@TanPC Page 4 Body ➤ moustache and beard begin to grow	hair grows on the

Voice	Testes produce and	
> vocal cord	·	
> voice becomes	Hair grows at pubic region.	
Body	Penis and scrotum	
> grow	Reproductive Organs	
➤ hips become	• Ovaries produce a	and
➤ hair grows on the		
	Hair grows at pubic region.	
	cycle begins.	
Reproductive Organs		
	CHAPTER 4: REPRODUCTION	
Content Standard : 4.3 Menstrual	Cycle	
	Menstruation	
	phase	

Premenstrual phase

phase

Fertile phase

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CHAPTER 4: REPRODUCTION

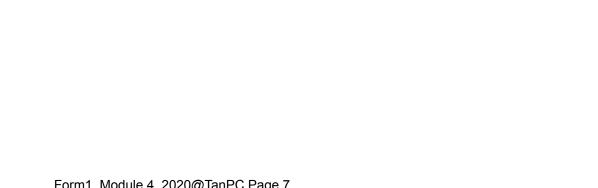
Content Standard: 4.4 Fertilisation and Pregnancy

The process of fertilization and embryo implantation

– a process where the implanted embryo will grow and become a foetus that
resembles a human.
The foetus will be born after approximately

CHAPTER 4: REPRODUCTION

The Importance and Functions of the Placenta and the Umbilical Cord



Content Standard : 4.5 Factors Affecting the Development of a Foetus and Baby

✓ A pregnant woman must have a healthy and		
and take good care of her health to deliver a healthy baby.		
✓ The intake of nutrients by a pregnant woman must be balanced and		
contain more carbohydrate,,, folic acid,		
, phosphorus,, and		
fibre. Pg112		
✓ Pregnant women must not, consume		
and		
Content Standard : 4.6 Infertility and Contraception		
is the inability to produce		

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Form1_Module 4_2020@TanPC Page 8 Factors	Factors		
of	of		
sterility	sterility		
in	in CHAPTER 4: REPRODUCTION		
Methods to Overcome Sterility			
1 is suit	table for individuals who have imbalanced hormone.		
2 is done on men wh	ho have blockage in their or women who have		

	blockage in their tube.	
3	is done on women who have blockage in their Fallopian	
	tube. Through this method, the ovum is taken out to be fertilized with the sperm outside the	
	body in a glass dish. the embryo formed is then put inside the uterus.	
Me	ethods of Contraception	
1. (Contraceptive pills	
2.	Implants	
3. ا	Use of	
4. Intrauterine Contraceptive Device, IUCD		
5. ₋	(men)	
6. ₋	(women)	

CHAPTER 4: REPRODUCTION

Content Standard : 4.7 Plant Reproduction

Structure of the Flowers

Parts of the flower Function

Petal

Sepal

Filament

Anther

Pollen

Stigma

Style

Ovary

Ovule

There are two types of flowers :

UNISEXUAL FLOWER

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BISEXUAL FLOWER

CHAPTER 4: REPRODUCTION

Pollination is the	nation is the of transferring matured pollen grains from anther to stigma		
A. Self-pollination			
The pollen from the anther of a flower is transferred to the stigma of the or			
the stigma of a	on the same plant.		
Pollination occurs and a is able to form.			
This transfer can happen when the pollen grains literally spill onto the stigma, or the transfer			
can occur with the aid of a pollinator, like an insect, wind, or water.			
The flowers of plants that use	to reproduce are generall	y much smaller.	
It occurs within the	flower It occurs between flowers of the	ie same plant	

transferred to the stigma of the same flower. ne pollen from the anther of a flower is transferred to
the stigma of a different flower in the same plant.

The pollen from the anther of a flower is

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B. Cross-pollination

♣ The pollen from the anther of a flower on one plant is transferred to the stigma of the flower on _____ plant of the same species.
♣ Pollination occurs and a _____ is able to form.

♣ This transfer happens when the pollen is moved by an insect, by water, or by the wind. This type

of pollination requires that there are	e two plants of the	variety in the area.
♣ The flowers of plants that use cross- C	pollination are generally CHAPTER 4: REPRODUCTION	·
F	Pollinating Agents	
Abiotic Factor Biotic Fac	ctor	
Wind		
Water		

The Advantages of Cross-Pollination

Bird

Insect

Bat

CHAPTER 4: REPRODUCTION

Fertilisation Process



Seed Root Vascular Leaf Flower

